

MCGILL DAILY

RENDEZ-VOUS '68



10,000 students from Montreal-area universities and CEGEPs assemble on the McGill campus and march through downtown Montreal to protest the government's neglect of post-secondary education.

Daily photo by Simon BERLIN

CIRCUS IN THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

OR:

VADEVILLE ISN'T DEAD

*Reflections
on open meetings*

-Page 5

THE FOURTH PART OF THE TRIPARTITE UNIVERSITY

- Review p. 11



CORPORATE SERVICE STATION OR CRITICAL UNIVERSITY?

- The Review,
pages 1 - 5

TAXI DRIVERS VS MURRAY HILL

- page 4

THE PLOT TO BLOCK THE NEWS

- PAGE 2



SYMBOL OF
A FREE SCHOOL

-report on p. 3

EISENSTEIN: Revolutionary with a camera - page 6, The Review



All the news that's printed to fit

by
**MARK
STAROWICZ**

In 1963, during the period of the Front de Liberation Québécois bombings in Montréal, the management of Canadian Press, the national news service, ordered its Québec bureaus: "Play down the FLQ stuff."

Canadian Press is owned and run by all the newspaper publishers in the system on a co-operative basis. The vast majority of these publishers are, of course, English and have interest links with the business and industrial sector. They are naturally concerned about the stability of the political and economic situation, and were disturbed by the possible effects of the bombings.

Either because of a direct consortium among the more powerful publishers, or by Canadian Press's accurate assessment of how these men wanted the FLQ stories handled, the blockage went into effect.

The Montreal English-language papers went along.

A community of interest groups tried to control the political climate by doctoring the news.

This blockage plot was foiled, however, by the Toronto Star and The Toronto Telegram, which gave the stories proper coverage and play, and prevented the more intransigent publishers from having their way.

The first column in this "Brass Slug" series made the statement that there is a news blockage in Montréal, and named some of the men who were, directly or indirectly, the most responsible for it. Facts bear out the statement, and this column will begin to illustrate precisely how the news is blocked.

An interesting case in point is the coverage of Queen Elizabeth's ill-starred visit to Québec City in the fall of 1964.

Québec was jammed with armed soldiers in the streets, there to keep the lid on a highly explosive mood which reigned in the city at the time. Riots were feared, Parliament publicly voiced concern about possible attempts to assassinate the Queen. The fears of unrest were largely borne out by the hostile reaction the Queen received.

But in their advance stories on the Québec situation prior to the Queen's visit, The Montreal Star and The Gazette, did not convey this situation, at all.

As far as The Star was concerned, despite a little tension here and there and added precautions to safeguard the health of our beloved monarch, things were rosy.

The Gazette correspondent filed a story which told it as it really was — "Québec is an armed camp tonight..." Gazette publisher Charles Peters bluntly refused to run the facts, and instructed the news desk virtually to ignore them. Arguments carried on for hours, between the Gazette's Québec correspondent, the news desk and the intransigent Peters.

A compromise was finally arrived at, after the correspondent's report was hacked up according to Peter's instructions (Peters could have no idea what was happening, but knew what he thought should be happening in Québec), and watering it down with wire service copy.

This package of butchered bastardy was run with a Canadian Press credit, and topped off with the hypocritically ambiguous headline: "Quebec All Set for Queen's Visit."

In 1958, to turn to the French press for a moment, a Le Devoir reporter broke the Natural Gas scandal, revealing embarrassing links between high government officials and several grand swindles. It was an excellent piece of investigative journalism. The next time we saw the reporter's name in Le Devoir it was over a weekly skiing column.

English Canada's hysterical and distorted view of Québec's problems, aspirations and nationalist movements can be largely attributed to the English press in Montreal.

Some intelligent criticism has on odd occasions crept into the Star, but The Gazette's paranoia is unmatched.

An example of The Gazette's balanced news policy is its handling of René Lévesque's declaration in favor of Québec independence in the summer of 1967.

When Eric Kierans stepped out onto the field as a self-styled giant-killer who was to axe Lévesque out of the Liberal Party, his attack made the headline and a lengthy, detailed story pointing out the errors in Lévesque's position followed. The finance pages did a special section on Lévesque's horrible proposition.

The declaration, one of the most significant development in Québec's recent political history, got about seven inches of one column towards the bottom of The Gazette's front page, with a sketchy and incomplete summary of his program for independence and association.

How can a Gazette reader judge the Lévesque thesis and the Kierans arguments when he never got an even marginally complete account of Lévesque's platform?

An experience I had when I worked for The Gazette illustrates the news philosophy that creates this blockage.

A series of articles I had participated in writing on protest movements in the United States was discontinued abruptly when Charles Peters decided a four-part series on Black Power, unrest among youth and New Left constituted "excessive concentration on explosive issues."

Were a revolution to break out in this country, The Gazette would find the space to cover horticultural exhibitions to avoid concentrating on explosive issues.

The first edition of The Gazette (appearing downtown at 9:30 pm the night before the morning final) makes more interesting reading than the final.

Between the first and the final the publisher receives a copy of the first edition at home, peruses it for little no-nos his staff has committed, and phones in to have them jerked out before the final.

Thus a full-page report of the LSD and marijuana phenomenon three years back appeared in the 9:30 edition, but in the final the same page was filled with wastebasket stories off the teletypes.

Thus an article presenting the moderate Arab view in the Arab-Israeli war last year (printed two weeks after the end of the 6-day war) was jerked out between editions.

There has been one decent newspaper published in this city in this decade — that was the La Presse strike paper, put out by the reporters of La Presse while they were on strike.

It was an open paper, investigative, critical, courageous. Just one newspaper run by journalists would in the space of a few weeks turn the country upside down.

That's why there isn't one.

NOTES:

It's about time

Birth Control Handbook. Published by the Student's Society of McGill University and distributed free to students at Montreal's English-language universities. 38 pp.

The Birth Control Handbook is probably the best thing to hit this campus since motherhood and apple pie.

Published by the Students' Society and released yesterday, it is a compilation of information on conception control, with background material on anatomy, hormonal balances and the menstrual cycle. Throughout, the material is presented in a factual, explicit, and analytical fashion.

The handbook makes no explicit value judgments as to morality of pre-marital or any other kind of sexual relations. It just presents information for the girl who doesn't want to get pregnant. And the spirit behind the handbook is that a woman shouldn't have to get pregnant if she doesn't want to get pregnant.

The bulk of the material in the handbook concentrates on the various methods of contraception, explanations of how each is used, effectiveness, side effects and psychological reactions. But behind the facts lies the implicit judgment that a woman's sex life is just as valid as a man's.

Say the editors in their introduction:

We see the handbook and contraception in general as playing a major role in the liberation of women. Once child-bearing becomes one option among many and woman has some power to control her destiny, she may well be less ready to accept subservience as an inevitable part of her condition...

It is incumbent upon women to begin to liberate themselves, to seek and obtain a position of equality with men in the productive and social processes. The pill has the potential for making women free agents in this process.

And it's about time.

The handbook does take a definite stand in the two signed articles on abortion. But after reading the repressive laws against abortion, one would have to hate people not to.

And it's interesting that the only people Donald Kingsbury has seen since his first article on abortion last year have been pregnant women. How many articles will he have to write before we understand what he's saying enough to try to do something about it?

The handbook has a fair number of typographical errors. Other than that, there's little to say against it.

Rita SHERMAN

Come one come all

If you are a devotee of Open Houses you will probably notice some innovations in this one. The organizers say that it is the biggest one ever, and no doubt it is; they

also expect some French Canadians, which apparently has never happened before.

But on the whole, Open House '68 is much like Open House '65, and probably like Open House '62 and '59 and '08 as well. And this is why it is so difficult to take it seriously, for the University has changed in three years, and our perception of it has changed even more. If you are really interested in finding out what is happening it would probably be best to ignore the Open House PR package entirely; the mild entertainment and the few useful bits of insight that will come out of it are unlikely to be worth the weekend. Instead, you might:

- Go to some classes. Classes like the one in Engineering that students walked out of on Wednesday because their dignity as human beings was being insulted. Mass first — and second-year classes in which a television set talks at seven hundred people for an hour. Classes in which "scholars" whose intellectual-menopause is far behind them repeat the same dreary formulas they have been repeating for twenty years.

- Attend a Senate meeting — they're open now. Or attend a meeting of the Tripartite Commission — they're open too. Watch the rather sad spectacle of the men who run this institution avoiding any meaningful action or commitment. See the dialogue-of-the-deaf that discussion between these men and student representatives invariably turns into.

- Look at faces. Not the carefully selected faces that will smile at you during Open House but the real faces of people going about their everyday activities. The faces in the average class, a few aware, questioning faces and a vast mass of blank ones.

The faces of people having lunch in the cafeteria. The faces of the porters and maintenance men.

You would, if you were lucky, manage to find some classes that were genuine learning experiences, or meet some students or faculty who are thinking about what they are doing. You would undoubtedly discover that discontent at the University goes beyond the "150 dirty pinkos" to whom the Open House chairman attributed it. And you would find out about what the University does to people, which is considerably more relevant than a lot of pretty displays.

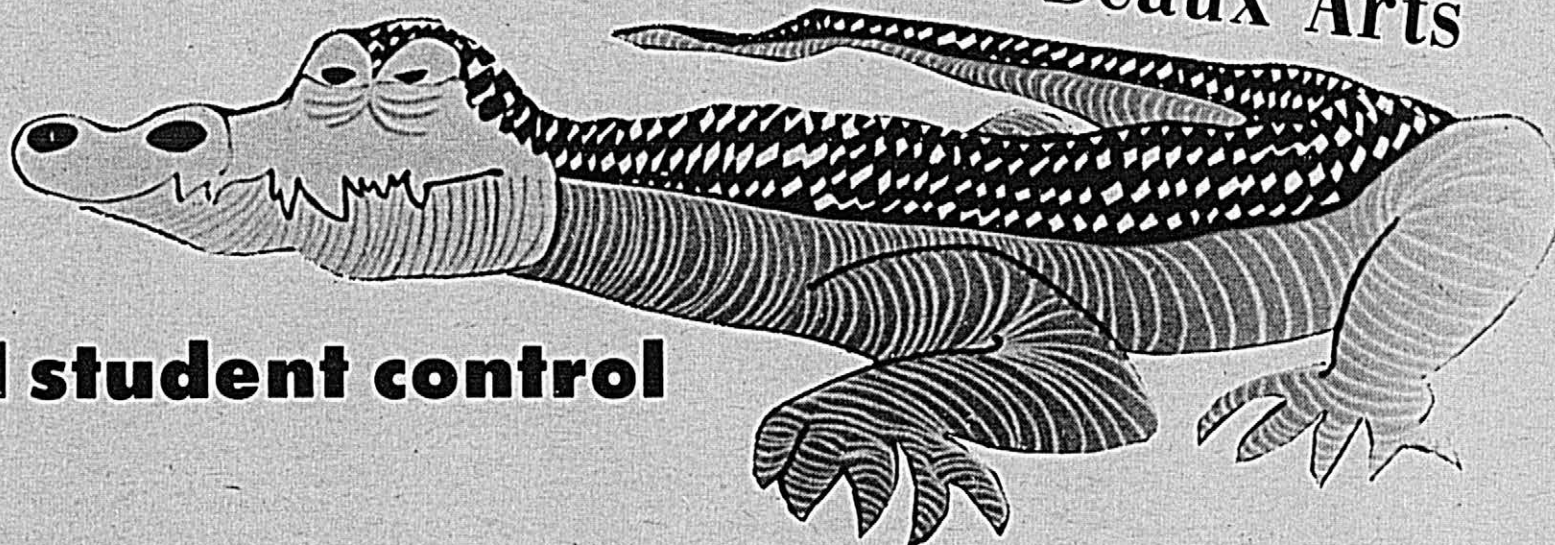
Robert CHODOS

MCGILL DAILY

The McGill Daily is published five times a week by the Students' Society of McGill University at 3480 McTavish Street, telephone 875-5512. Authorized as second class mail by the Post Office Department, Ottawa, and for payment of postage paid at Montreal; Editorial opinions expressed are those of the editors and not the official opinion of the Students' Council.

Printed at l'Imprimerie Dumont Inc.
Mark Starowicz.....Editor-in-chief
John Dufort.....Advertising manager

École des Beaux Arts



total student control

The experiment in total student control at l'Ecole des Beaux Arts has reached a critical point. Having occupied the school for two weeks and set up an administrative structure, the students are now in a viable bargaining position with the Quebec government.

The department of education is financing the students for three weeks, allowing them to run the whole show to demonstrate whether their principles of 'auto-gestion' or student control are practical.

The basic aims of the students who have renamed their school, l'"Université Libre d'Art", are a better, more comprehensive education in all facets of art and removal of their work from the criticism of an élite.

They think students should be able to get ideas from all methods of artistic expression — linking up their specific interests with techniques of contemporary art without limiting themselves to one area.



They think that art has been controlled and dictated to by a minority of the population and not been made available to a wide enough segment of society.

The results of the situation, say the students, are obvious — graduates from Beaux Arts do not have the necessary tools and experience to cope with contemporary artistic expression, they don't have the necessary background to respond to the demands for different and meaningful art forms and techniques. Their work, not being judged by a wide spectrum of society, but by a narrow and unrepresentative élite, suffers from fossilization.

But it is difficult to be creative in a building that has been condemned for the last twenty years, working under teachers whom the student body considers to be stale and stultifying. It is difficult to get responses when their work is being merchandised through galleries who have a selected and exclusive clientele. It is difficult to reflect society when these factors put them in an ivory tower which has no relation to society.

This is the atmosphere which, on October 11, turned an expression of solidarity with striking CEGEP students into an attempt to set up a new school.

On entering Beaux Arts one is struck by two traditionally contradictory elements. The first is the obvious cleanliness of the building, which has been without janitorial service for two weeks; the second is the prevalence of smiles on the faces of the students.

Beaux Arts is being run as a self-sufficient community. One enters and passes by a table where three people check on one's business. Perhaps one bumps into a girl in a pants suit sweeping the floor. Then, while apologizing, one stumbles into a group discussing the use of plastics in sculpture. In the next hall seven people are concentrating on etching copper plates to the background of a folk group practising in the auditorium. Signs proclaiming liberty, freedom of expression and exhorting students to stick with the occupation cover the walls, all under a print of a sardonic crocodile — the symbol of the new school.

The library is jammed and the guide tells you that a new system of borrowing is being worked on — one in which many more books will become available to students. Additional copies are being Xerox-ed. The administrative office is grinding out schedules and information and orders for materials as requested by the committees in the relevant departments.

The school is being run by three bodies: a representative committee of all the students, a "Maxicoco" — a body that prepares and co-ordinates requests and a "Minicoco", which executes the various financial functions. In addition, every student is expected to put some time into the physical operation of the building.

There is no problem with money because the Department of Education is paying the bills, but someone has to clean the building and work in the cafeteria. The food is, of course, in the tradition of all student cafeterias — terrible. But at least it is being sold at cost and the staff is everyone.

The emphasis is on creativity. The slogan is "Creez, creez, ou crevez" and there are two dynamics at work to live up to the slogan. The first is called "the school occupied" and concerns itself with keeping the machinery working; the second is called "the school in action" and is concerned with the aggregation and articulation of student demands, as well as theoretical problems of art in society and the role of the individual in the decision-making process.

Both exemplify the extent to which students, if given the power, can actualize and maintain a concept. They think they are doing something which will have great significance for the entire system of education. Plans are being made to invite some professors and lecturers back to the school to have an evaluation of their contribution and effect in class.

In addition contemporary artists will be invited to participate and aid the students with the work.

Probably the most ambitious plan is to start a co-op in which the work of students will be sold at very low prices instead of the high and prohibitive prices charged by galleries.

Although Beaux Arts has given diplomas after four years of study, graduates are not hired on this basis but on the quality of their portfolios, which means the diploma is practically worthless, representing a fixed and rigid course of study.



What the students at "Université Libre d'Art" propose is a curriculum, not only free of a syllabus, but free also of the traditional four-year course. A student will be free to attend all kinds of courses, not only those in his chosen field and stay in the school only as long as he felt there was something to be learned.

These proposals, soon to be examined by the Department of Education, are concrete, rational and promising. They have momentous significance for other universities. Although the students of Beaux Arts consider their revolution a personal thing, their experience stands a more-than-fair chance of becoming the pattern for other schools.

Story by George LEWINSKI

Photos by Guy MACARIOS

Murray Hill is robbing us

TOWARDS the end of the UGEQ rally at the U de M sports centre on Monday a representative of the Mouvement de Libération du Taxi asked for support from the students for a demonstration against Murray Hill Limousine.

Some six hours later one of Montreal's more vociferous cabbies talked about the mass student march, cab unions and Murray Hill:

Union of taxis?

Oh no. Not me. I'm supporting enough thieves as it is. I don't need to feed any more of them just because someone says we need a union.

You students had a good march today. I'm glad.

You know, we've been fighting these guys from Murray Hill for years now. We've had demonstrations and marches. We even took it to court. We waited three years and proved they were operating illegally at the airport. But they take it to the higher court and now we'll wait another three years.

You guys can march. But I'm not going to bust my ass walking around the streets when I've got two boys to put through college. I know where the money is, and I'm not going to get it in any demonstration.

Maybe you don't know about this Murray Hill, eh? They don't have any permit — all the rest of us have to buy one. They charge the highest prices in the country and they're

Solution: Unionize?

"Over the past 15-20 years we have made at least 20 attempts to unionize. All have been unsuccessful — because the organizers were incompetent, because the big union offer us little help, and because the fleet owners and the associations divide us and create artificial differences between us. The only possible way for us to unionize would be for the big unions to put up thousands of dollars... maybe after many years... it would work... those who want to wait..."

— from a Mouvement de Libération du Taxi pamphlet

the only ones who can take you into Montreal from the airport. And they charge you \$2.50 a person.

They have the concession there. You can't get them out. The Montreal police protects

them in the city, Ottawa protects them at the airport and Quebec City doesn't make them have a permit.

When Drapeau was running for mayor the first time, he came to us and said "Help me and I'll help you". So what does he do? Nothing. Murray Hill is still robbing us and City Hall has free limousine service.

These guys they want a permit, see? They offered me \$6000 once for mine. But I'm not dealing with those bastards. Sure I need the dough but the first guy that sells them a permit — let me tell you one thing — he's not going to drive no more. He's going to be in the river.

They had the airport at Toronto too before. And the cabbies there fought them and got them out. But they don't have all our crooks in City Hall and Québec City.

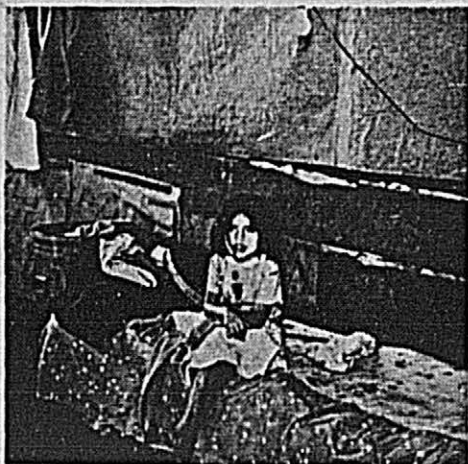
I marched there once. But now I'm staying in the can. My boys are going through college.

We're supposed to have a demonstration in Dorval next week — block the roads you know so Murray Hill can't get out. They say the students are coming to support us.

Maybe they will. I know one thing. There aren't very many taxi drivers who can afford to do that. You guys can make the noise. I wish you luck.

McCarthy People!

Help elect PAUL O'DWYER, a vigorous opponent of the Vietnam war, to the U.S. Senate. Volunteers needed in Plattsburgh, N.Y. for the next two Saturdays. For info and transportation, call 842-1640 or 931-2301. O'Dwyer headquarters in Plattsburgh: 43 Clinton St. (Tel.: 563-3140).



Every California grape you buy helps keep this child hungry.

The farm workers of America do not ask for pity or charity. We ask for our rights. Rights that you accept as your due. But for us it is still 1930 and the Grapes of Wrath are still growing. We have been on strike for three years and we are hungry. But the growers in California refuse to recognize our rights and import illegal labor to break our strike. The Government does little or nothing to stop it.

So we appeal to you, the people of Canada, to help us.

To help us get paid a living wage so that our children do not have to quit grammar school to help earn food (at present rates a farm worker who is fortunate enough to work 40 hours a week, 52 weeks a year would earn \$2386).

To help us obtain the elementary right to collective bargaining, unemployment insurance and health and welfare benefits.

To help us obtain the right to live and work with dignity.

You can help by not buying California grapes until the strike is settled fairly. When you refrain from buying California grapes (except Di Giorgio "Hi-Color") you are telling the growers that you do not wish to take the food from the mouth of this child.

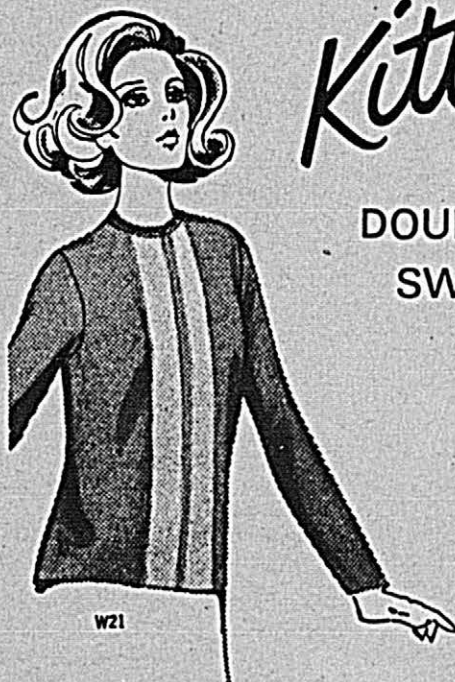
For further information contact: United Farm Workers, AFL-CIO, 182 Labour Council of Metropolitan Toronto, 15 Gervais Drive, Don Mills, Ontario.

MILANO STRIPES!

Glenayr

Kitten

DOUBLE-KNIT
SWEATERS,
SKIRTS,
SLIMS



Fashion loves the Italian look, and you will too, with this chic double-knit long-sleeved pull-over in 100% pure wool. It comes in rich, exciting new colours, and the clever touch is the accentuating Milano stripes in a contrasting shade. A neckline zipper prevents spoiled hairdos. Team it with a Kitten pure wool Wevenit skirt or tapered slims, dyed-to-perfectly-match the new Fall colours. At good shops everywhere!



PURE VIRGIN WOOL

Without this label



it is not a genuine KITTEN.

Engineers walk out

by TOM SORELL

Approximately one-half of the fifth year electrical engineering class walked out Wednesday during a class when lecturer H. Schwartz decided to hold a surprise test.

According to a student, this move was made when the class became too noisy. Students, led by class president Tom Gavin, met later in the afternoon with department head Dr. G. Farnell and arranged to meet later with Schwartz.

When asked for comment, Farnell assessed the matter as "not a major issue", adding "this type of thing happens all the time".

He added that the matter would be worked out among the people involved and "no disruption in classes is expected as a result of the walk-out."

Schwartz declined to disclose anything specific on the subject, saying he "didn't know what the problem was."

Some students objected to the test as a means of punishment.

One of the engineers, who wanted his name withheld, felt that "the test was a symbol of authority designed to show who was boss."

Others left the lecture because "the teacher wasn't prepared".

Another student said that his class "really doesn't have anyone who can teach." One of the participants in the walk-out branded Schwartz as "not even adequate".

The greatest show on earth

OR

On the historical experience of open meetings

Some empirical generalizations

For the last year and a half at McGill, there has been much heated debate on the likely consequences of open faculty and Senate meetings. The debate has been hardly illuminating, and this is only partly due to the stupidity and evasiveness of the spokesmen for closed meetings. For, as a noted German social scientist of the nineteenth century once put it, theoretical disputes can only be ultimately resolved in practice.

But history has advanced to the point where we now have some concrete practical evidence on this question. The open Political Science section meeting of October 11, and the open Senate meeting of October 18 provide primary data from which some meaningful generalizations can be derived. (The development of a valid empirical theory on this question must await the opening of meetings of the Board of Governors and some of the other Departments: so far, we have analysed only what may be perhaps exceptional cases, i.e. liberals — Neanderthal behavior has yet to be scrutinized.)

The Political Science meeting was subjected to a lengthy tirade delivered by one John Shingler, Assistant Professor. Asked to express his opinion on the students' demand for representational parity with faculty, Professor Shingler began his 15-minute trip by asking the Political Science Association whom they represented and expressing his strong suspicion that they consisted of only a vociferous minority of all Political Science students. Professor Shingler then addressed his remarks to the main issue on the floor: the student demand for parity. He was quite clear about what he thought of their position: it was an extremely radical measure that has never been introduced anywhere in North America, it was no solution to the real problems, and anyway this was the first time he had heard of the demand for parity and he had not yet formulated an opinion on it. The kids would be better off, he thought, if they had informal student-faculty discussions and parties.

When Professor Shingler had finished, puzzled expressions came over the faces some of the PSA leaders. John Shingler (who calls himself an anarchist) had been their political mentor. For this same John Shingler, in a

paper delivered to a CUS Seminar in May 1968; had said:

"The essential question is whether to mobilize, ad hoc and temporarily, around particular issues, to demand and exercise participation in common structures on a minority basis, or to seek a common forum in which parallel structures exist on the basis of parity. Most official student organizations have opted for anything but parity with the result that they have easily been outmanoeuvred, outwitted, out-talked and outvoted... (emphasis mine).

"Invariably, the Canadian situation is such that the majority of the student body is either indifferent or passively in support of the status quo... Those who seek to transform, therefore, are almost invariably in a minority; they must act accordingly." (emphasis mine).

The analysis of these items of behavior by Professor Shingler seems to indicate that the opening of meetings may have a traumatic effect upon participants, causing a fundamental redirection of attitudes.

But a comparative perspective may well invalidate this hypothesis. The behavior of the other participants in the Political Science meeting and in the open Senate meeting strongly suggests that many have neither the courage nor the honesty of John Shingler in explicitly and articulately putting forth a substantive position, even if that position has

changed in a period of five months.

The behavior of the individuals in the Senate meeting indicates that most of the members of a deliberative assembly become extremely tight-lipped when confronted with student observers. In debating Professor Frankel's motion on the CEGEPs, the decision-makers were in most instances capable of emitting only incoherent, qualified and brief mutterings. Statements by Vice-Principal Oliver, normally a very articulate and oily waffler, that "I think I deplore the students taking action" and "I feel ashamed remaining neutral in a matter like this" are striking examples of this phenomenon.

The one exception to this general behavior pattern was, not surprisingly, Dean Stanley B. Frost. Sitting on Dr. Robertson's extreme left, Dr. Frost, to constant peals of laughter from the student benches, repeatedly stated in no uncertain terms what he thought of each clause of Dr. Frankel's motion. To him it was a "bag of political clichés" that might "land us in very grave troubles."

The data may be biased by the fact that many of the Senate's stars didn't put in a full performance. E.R. Pounder, chief spokesman for McGill on the CEGEPs, was absent; Maxwell Cohen left very early in the meeting; Locke Robertson rarely spoke, except for the odd joke at which all the Senators, in the proper manner, immediately laughed, then lapsed into silence again; and Dean Woods's main contribution was the occasional snort.

Although there is no data to confirm this hypothesis, direct observation leads one to believe that most Senate members did not express their real preferences and opinions in this meeting. They only indirectly gave each other signals. Dean Woods replied to a lengthy Students' Council brief, demanding that Senate take a radical position, by affirming that "I have very serious reservations about a lot that's in the students' brief".

Some of the less clever participants strongly objected, though

in cryptic language, to many clauses in Professor Frankel's motion. But our poor motion-formulator was hamstrung: with a howling minority of destructive students present, he couldn't tell his colleagues what was so evident to the observers — that the motion was a carefully worded evasion of all the issues, giving the appearance but none of the substance of a progressive stand. But, pushed up against the wall by the Senate cretins, Dr. Frankel emitted a direct stimulus to them: "There is nothing in the resolution that implies, in any way, support of the students' statement."

Meanwhile, back at the Political Science meeting, similar functions were being performed, although not in so grotesque a manner. When directly asked by PSA leaders to reply to the specifics of the student position on democratization, very few of the Political Science Professors, most of them specialized experts in the subject, would offer a reply. One of the ruder students wanted to know how these Professors could refuse to elaborate their views on governing insti-

by Stan Gray

tutions when they had been arguing all along that the staff has more knowledge and sophistication in Political Science than students do.

This latter behavior-pattern is, I should mention, quite unfortunate, inasmuch as many of the Professors do have articulate and intelligent views on that whole question, which the form of an open meeting may have prevented them from fully expressing.

From the Senate meeting one obtained data showing rather conclusively that the students were approximately ten times more on the ball than the Senators. In response to a detailed Students' Council brief on the CEGEPs, Senator Finlayson, Chairman of the Board of Marconi Canada, allowed that "I'm not sure if I know what the difficulties of the CEGEP students are". Another policy-formulator said: "I don't

know if Lionel Groulx (the first occupied CEGEP, mentioned in the student brief) is 'occupied'. And to top it all off, Vice-Principal Oliver, McGill's chief negotiator with the Québec Government, maintained with a perfectly straight face that he didn't have enough information about the CEGEP crisis to take one or the other side (although he was certain that he didn't support violent seizures of buildings).

The Senate judiciously refused to hear Ian Hyman, Students' Society External Vice-President, who volunteered to give Senate information on the CEGEP situation before their vote.

The vote being taken, and Hyman being subsequently permitted to tell Senate they had said nothing, Dr. Frankel proceeded to deliver his standard Cold-War speech on the totalitarian dangers of implementing political decisions taken on the basis of political doctrines.

To inject a scientifically unwarranted personal emotion, I felt I had seen all this before. At the first open meeting of the Tripartite Commission last year, all the observers were quite impressed with the illiteracy and lack of intellectual sophistication of the administrators and faculty who spoke, in contrast to the students who presented well-worked out and articulate positions. At the hearings of the Discipline Committee with John Fekete last year, one was treated to the spectacle of a lengthy presentation by a brilliant (and McGill's top-ranking) English literature student on the questions of satire and literary expression, occasionally interrupted by the uninformed opinions and snide questions of Dean Woods or the paranoid political accusations (about agitators and confrontations) of Committee Chairman Perry Meyer (who has since been promoted to full Professor in Maxwell Cohen's Law Faculty).

Having compiled, tabulated and analysed the data on the three open meetings, one can predict that although students this year will not get their bread from the Québec government, they will certainly get their circuses from the Administration and faculty.



"At the first open meeting of the Tripartite Commission last year, all the observers were quite impressed with the illiteracy and lack of intellectual sophistication of the

Administrators and faculty who spoke, in contrast to the students who presented well worked out and articulate positions."

Distribution of the birth control book proceeds smoothly

Distribution yesterday of the Birth Control Handbook on the campuses of McGill and Sir George Williams Universities met with little or no unfavorable reaction, and no major problems.

However, Allen Feingold, editor of the Handbook, said that the original printing was far too small to be fully effective, either here or at Sir George, where the demand for the book is as great as at McGill.

Sir George received only 2000 copies for distribution, compared with 12,000 copies for McGill. Two other co-sponsors of the publication, Macdonald College and Bishop's also received 2000 and 1000 copies respectively, for a total edition of 17,000.

Feingold said that in ordering and subsidizing only 2000 copies, the Students' Society of Sir George had erred, as total enrolment there, including night students, exceeded that of McGill. He also criticised the method of distribution at Sir George as not being as free and open as at McGill.

He added that 12,000 copies would not be enough to fill the demand on this campus. Most of the copies left on tables in various campus buildings for distribution were gone by about noon yesterday. However, copies are still available both at the Students' Council office and at the Conception Control Committee office in room 416 of the Union.

Further printings, he said, would depend on demand from Sir George, requests from other institutions, and further funding from Council. He expressed "general disappointment" with Council's attitude so far towards the Handbook.

The Universities, he added, have failed in their responsibility to avail their students of this type of information. Students' societies, therefore, have the responsibility to pressure the universities to fulfill their social obligations in this respect, and to provide such information in the interim, he continued.

Feingold will be the subject of a taped interview on the CBC Monday.

The basic issue, he contends, is not merely prevention of conception, but the liberation of women in society. The reason that unfavorable reaction to distribution of the Handbook has been nil, he said, is that society needs the productivity of liberated women more than it needs the stabilising effect of women without benefit of conception controls.

McGill Hillel Students' Society

Welcomes

The Greater Community
to the
McGill Campus

Come find out more about
THE LARGEST ORGANIZATION
ON CAMPUS

at our booth in the Union
and at the House

3460 Stanley
Open All Day - Friday & Sunday

Faculty representation

Senators elected

by JACK LAZAROVIC

McGill's newly-revised Senate is beginning to take shape.

Elections were held in all faculties during the last two weeks to determine staff representation, which has been increased from nine to thirty-two members.

In each of the four divisions of the Faculty of Arts and Science, three members were elected serving staggered terms of office of one, two, or three years, the duration of the terms being determined by the choosing of lots.

There will be divisional elections each year for the selection of one senator.

Senators from the Faculty of Arts and Science (with terms of office in brackets):

HUMANITIES:
W.O. Judkins (1)
C.D. Gordon (2)
H.J. Maitre (3)

SOCIAL SCIENCE:
S. Noumoff (1)
R. Vogel (2)
F. Henry (3)

BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE:
G. MacLachlan (1)
V. Pasztor (2)
J.D. Metrakos (3)

PHYSICAL SCIENCE:
P.R. Wallace (1)
S. Orvig (2)
L. Yaffe (3)

There are also two members-at-large, A. E. Malloch and D. Bindra.

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE:

H.R. Neilson
B.P. Warkentin

FACULTY OF MUSIC:

I. Anhalt

FACULTY OF EDUCATION:

M. Horowitz
J.H. Widdop

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING:

T.J. Pavlasek
H.H. Yates

W. Bruce
M. Weber

FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES:

D.E. Woodsworth
J.W. Durnford

FACULTY OF LAW:

D.W.M. Waters

FACULTY OF MEDICINE:

J.C. Beck

D.V. Bates

FACULTY OF DENTISTRY:

M.A. Rogers

FACULTY OF MANAGEMENT:

P.J. Sandiford

Administration seats on Senate have been decreased from 24 to 17. The Chancellor, Principal, Vice-Principals, and Deans of Faculties retain full membership, but the following administrators, although they are considered to have a voice in the Senate, no longer have voting privileges:

WARDEN OF ROYAL VICTORIA

COLLEGE - H.C. Reynolds

DIRECTOR OF UNIVERSITY EX

TENTION - E.C. Webster

DIRECTOR OF UNIVERSITY LI-

BRAIRIES - K. Crouch

Godard on

"Pierrot le Fou"

"It isn't really a film, it's an attempt at cinema".

"It's a sort of happening, but one that was controlled and dominated".

"Pierrot le Fou is life filling the screen as a tap fills a bath-tub that is simultaneously emptying at the same rate".

SHOWING THIS SATURDAY OCT. 26

6 p.m. and 9 p.m. • PSC Auditorium • 75¢

A FILM DIALOGUE PROGRAMME

OPEN HOUSE Delta Sig Beer Bash

featuring

THE MIND

3592 University
Saturday: 4 pm to infinity

Guys - \$1.00
and a free beer
Girls - Free

today

FRIDAY

INTERCOLLEGIATE FIELD HOCKEY TOURNAMENT: Part 1, McGill hosts.

ISLAMIC SOCIETY: Prayers Union 327, 1:15 pm.

YELLOW DOOR COFFEE HOUSE: The Breakfast, 3625 Aylmer, 8:30 nightly, lunch daily, 12-2 pm.

MOC: Background trip to Mt. Marcy, leaving this morning, call Collin 672-5697.

CANTERBURY: Eucharist followed by coffee and donuts, 3555 University, 7:30 pm.

HILLEL: Mervin Verbit, Professor of Sociology at Brooklyn College, speaking on "Jewish College Students in Revolt", 3460 Stanley, 12 pm.

FILM SOCIETY: International 16 series - Eisenstein's "Alexander Nevsky" L132, 6:30 and 9 pm.

CYCOM: Open house, no classes.

RED & WHITE REVUE: The Revue needs a set designer and stage manager, come up to Union 322, 1 pm.

SATURDAY

INTERCOLLEGIATE FIELD HOCKEY TOURNAMENT: Part 1, McGill hosts.

FILM DIALOGUE: "Pierrot le Fou" by Jean-Luc Godard. Discussion after each screening. 6 and 9 pm PSCA. 0.75.

YELLOW DOOR COFFEE HOUSE Folk Group nightly. Also breakfast. 8:30 3625 Aylmer.

CANTERBURY: Open House 12 - 4 pm. 3555 University Street.

FILM SOCIETY: International series 16. Eisenstein's "Alexander Nevsky". 6:30 and 9 pm. L132.

CYCOM: Open House. No classes.

CHILD DRAMA SESSIONS: Faculty and community children invited to participate. Saturdays at University Center. 1:30 pm. 933-4085.

BRITISH BUMP: Coffee House in the true tradition - stiff upper lip and all that. Folk groups and other paraphernalia. Donations .25. 3607 Clark Street. Saturday 8:30 pm.

LITTLE MARY SUNSHINE: Music Rehearsal. RVC Green Room. Mary, Nancy, Young Ladies at 1:30, Oscar at 2:30. Full company at 2:45.

DEBATING UNION: McGill: A Critical Look". Panel discussion with Bob Cruise, John Hamilton and Mark Wilson. 11 am. PSCA.

SUNDAY

UNITED CHURCH STUDENTS: Student common Room, Divinity Hall (Milton Gate), 7:30.

YELLOW DOOR COFFEE HOUSE Hootenanny, 3625 Aylmer, 8:30 nightly.

CANTERBURY: Eucharist followed by breakfast, 10 am dinner 7 pm. followed by Eucharist, 8 pm., 3555 University.

CYCOM: Open house, no classes.

AUGUSTANA HOUSE: Lutheran Worship Service, 7 pm.; NFB Film "The Hutterites", coffee and discussion follows, 8 pm; 3483 Peel.